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THE INDIANS OF SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,

1650-1711.

DEPOSITIONS IN THE VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA
BOUNDARY CASE.

[The dates given in the title include, approximately, the period covered by a number of depositions taken during the Virginia and North Carolina boundary line dispute, 1707-1711. By the charter of North Carolina, granted in 1665, it was directed that the northern boundary of that colony should be a line running from "the north end of Currituck river or inlet upon a strait westerly line to Wyanoak Creek, in or about 36° 30' no. latitude." North Carolina claimed that this "Wyanoak Creek" was the Nottoway river; Virginia, that it was Wococon, or Wickocon, Creek, which enters the Chowan from the west, about fifteen miles below the mouth of the Nottoway. A knowledge of the history of the various movements of the Indian tribes inhabiting that section of country was necessary to determine which claim was correct. For this reason, therefore, a considerable amount of evidence was collected in regard to a subject as to which there is but little accessible information—the

history of the Indian tribes of southern Virginia from about 1650 to 1711.

The massacres of March 22, 1621-22, and of April 18, 1644, were followed by prompt and stern retaliation. After the first massacre, constant attacks were made upon the Indians until 1630, and in 1631-32 they were declared "unreconcilable enemies," and all commanders were authorized to raise sufficient parties and fall upon any found lurking on a plantation or molesting cattle, &c. But it appears that in 1633 (*Hening*, I, 219,) a considerable trade with them had sprung up, and in 1642-3 that various persons employed Indians to hunt (*Ib.*, 255).

The massacre of 1644 was again followed by invasions of the Indian country, with such success that the power of the neighboring tribes was broken. At the session of the Assembly, 1644-5, the inhabitants of the country on the south side of James river were ordered to make constant marches upon the Indians (*Ib.*, 292). In March, 1645-6, war was again declared upon the "Nansimum" and adjoining tribes (*Ib.*, 315), but within a few months the natives had been so thoroughly subdued that in October, 1646, the Assembly repealed the acts of 1643 prohibiting trade with the Indians, for cutting down their corn, for making war upon the Nansemonds, and also the 14th, 15th and 16th acts of said Assembly (1643), which were no doubt aimed against the Indians. It is worth noting that no acts of 1643, as described, appear in *Hening*. This was probably an Assembly which was in session at the time of the massacre, 1643-4. (Since this was written, examination of memoranda among the Robinson MS., in the collection of this Society, shows that a session was called for the spring of 1643-44, but no record of its proceedings is preserved.) At the same session, of October, 1646, a treaty of peace (*Ib.*, 323) was confirmed with "Nectowance, king of the Indians," the successor of Opechancanough, who appears to have been the chief of all the neighboring tribes on the south as well as the north side of the river. From this period, for a number of years, the policy of the Virginia government towards the Indians was not illiberal. Acts for their benefit and protection were passed at the session of July, 1653 (*Ib.*, 380), March, 1655-6 (*Ib.*, 393), March, 1657-8 (*Ib.*, 457, 467), and March, 1661-2 (*Ib.*, II, 138). In March, 1659-60 (*Ib.*, I, 547), it was

enacted that, as the King of Wyanoak, "by reason of many disadvantageous bargains with the English," had gotten into debt and been arrested by his creditors, "whereby much detriment hath accrued to the publique," he should, in accordance with his petition, be exempt from arrest for debt until the first of March succeeding.

In October, 1665, the Assembly fixed the Indian boundary, which they were not to pass without permission, as a line extending from the southern branch of Blackwater to Appomattox Indian town, and thence to the Manakin town on James river.

War with the Indians broke out again in 1676, but a general peace was made on May 29, 1677; and after that date there is little legislative action in regard to the dwindling remnants of the tribes south of James river, except for the prevention of encroachment on their lands and the sale of liquor to them. These, like more modern laws for the same purpose, were probably not very effective.

At the session of March, 1692-3, Surry county court was directed to assign marks for the hogs of the Nottoway and Wyanoak Indians (*Ib.*, III, 109). In October, 1705, another general act for the protection of the Indians was passed (*Ib.*, 464). In August, 1734 (*Ib.*, IV, 459), an act was passed reciting that the Nottoway Indians owned a tract of land in the form of a circle, six miles in diameter, on the north side of Nottoway river, and another tract, six miles square, on the south side; that the nation had of late, by wars, sickness, &c., been reduced to a small number, and authorizing them to sell the tract on the north side. In September, 1744 (*Ib.*, V, 170), as they had been still more reduced in number, they were allowed to sell 5,000 acres of the tract on the south side, adjoining Buckhorn swamp. The same act declared that the Nansemonds owned 300 acres in Nansemond county, bounded by the county line and Nottoway river; but that they had been so reduced in numbers as to be unable to support themselves by hunting, and had been obliged to cohabit with the Nottoways for more than seven years past. They were therefore allowed to sell their 300 acres. It would appear from the language of the act that fragments of other tribes had also joined the Nottoways. In 1748 (*Ib.*, VI, 211) the Nottoways were permitted to sell 3,000 acres more, and, in 1756, another

law stated that since 1748 the Nottoways had been still further reduced in number by "the want of the common necessities of life, sickness and other casualties"; so for this reason they were allowed to sell 5,000 acres more. And in 1772 they were authorized to lease half their lands.

Byrd, in his *History of the Dividing Line*, has frequent references to the Indians of this section. While in camp at the mouth of the Nottoway river (while running the line in 1728), three of the Meherrins visited him. They told him their people had deserted their ancient town near the mouth of the Meherrin river, for fear of the Catawbias, who had killed fourteen of them the year before, and the few survivors had taken refuge among the English on the east side of Chowan river. He also gives an interesting account of his visit to the Nottoway town. This tribe then numbered about 200. In 1670 the number of tributary Indians was stated to be: in Nansemond county, 45 hunters; in Surry, of the Pawchayicks 30 hunters and the Wyanokes 15; in Charles City county (now Prince George, &c.), of the Menheyricks 50, Nottoways, two towns, 90, and Appomattox 50.

The dispute about the boundary line which caused these depopulations to be taken was long an unsettled and troublesome question. At this time, though Virginia was earnestly desirous of fixing a line, nothing was done. The report and correspondence of Ludwell and Harrison, the Virginia commissioners, are among the Ludwell Papers, in the collection of this Society, and have been published in this Magazine, IV, 30-42, V, 121. A letter from Wm. Glover, Samuel Swann, &c., North Carolina, June 17, 1707, was also printed in V, 268-271.

The eastern portion of the line was finally determined in 1728, when the Virginia commissioners were Wm. Byrd, Wm. Dandridge and Richard Fitzwilliams. North Carolina's claim was proved to be correct. Colonel Byrd's delightful *History of the Dividing Line* is well known.]

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY—ss:

Robert Bolling,¹ Gent., aged sixty-one Years or thereabout
Sworn Saith:

That he hath known the River now called Nottoway River for the Space of about thirty-seven years or more; and that then it

was called by the name of Nottoway River, and by no other name that the Deponent knows or has heard. That when this Deponent was first acquainted in those parts, some of the Nottoway Indians had a Town on the south side of the River where Maj' Joshua Wynn's Quarter now is, about three miles above the mouth of Monks'-neck Creek;* others of them Lived at Rowontee, which is about four miles up Monksneck Creek; and others of them lived on the North side of the River, at a place called (both now and then) Tonnatorah.† And that at the same time the Meherin Indians lived upon Meherin River; some of them at Cowinchahawkon, and the others at Unote; and there they continued to Live till about the year one thousand six hundred and eighty, or Longer, as the Deponent believes, but he cannot particularly remember the time of their Removall. And further this Deponent saith not.

ROBERT BOLLING.

Sworn before us:

B. Harrison, Jun', Jn° Hardyman.^a

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY—ss :

Thomas Wynn, Gent., aged fifty years or thereabouts, Sworn, saith:

That he hath known the River now called Nottoway River for the Space of about thirty years or more and then it was called by the same name and never had any other that the Deponent knows or has heard.

That when the Deponent was first acquainted in those parts, the Nottoway Indians lived some at Rowontee, and some at Tonnatorah, and that they continued at those places, and others

* Monk's Neck creek rises in Dinwiddie county and flows into Rowanty creek, an affluent of the Nottoway river. Hatcher's Run, well known during the war between the States, flows into it.

† This name does not appear on any accessible map. We shall be obliged for communications from any persons having the requisite local knowledge, who may be able to identify any of the places with Indian names, referred to in the text, or who can state whether any evidence of Indian residence remains at the sites of the various towns.

near the Nottoway River, till about five or six and twenty years ago; and then they removed and settled their great Town upon Atsamonsock Swamp, at the place now called the old Town. That about thirty years ago the Meherin Indians Lived part at Cowonchahawkon and parte at Unote; and about two and twenty years ago they settled their chief Town at the mouth of the River where they now live. That about fifteen years ago this Deponent having some Discourse with the old Meherin Indians, they told him that Waynoke creek lay to the Southward of Meherrin River, about Eight or Tenn miles from the present Meherin Town; and that the Waynoaks had a town a great while ago, in a Forke between two Swamps at the head of that creeke. And that within these five or six years he has had the some account from the old men of the Nottaways & Powehaicks (or Nansemunds) and also that about the same time the Nottaway Indians told the Deponent that when the Waynoaks Lived at Wariecake on Nottaway River they paid an acknowledgment to the Nottaways for the liberty of Living there, and further this Deponent saith not.

THO. WYNNE.

Novemb. 12, 1707.

Sworn before us:

B. Harrison, Jun^r, Jno. Hardyman.

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY—ss:

James Thweat,⁹ aged sixty-four years or thereabouts, sworn saith:

That he hath known the River now called Nottoway River for the space of about Eight and fourty years or more and then it was called by the name of Nottoway River and by no other name that the Deponent knows or has heard.

That when this Deponent was first acquainted in those parts, the chief town of the Nottoway Indians was on the south side of the River where Major Wynn's Quarter now is, about three miles above the mouth of Monksneck Creek, and some few of them lived at Rowonte, which is about 4 miles up Monksneck creek; and two or three Familyes of them at Tonnatorah, which is on the North side of the River. And that they lived at some

of these places, and at Cottashowrock, and thereabouts, till about five or six and Twenty years ago, and then they removed and settled their great Town upon Atyamonsock Swamp at the place now called the Old Town.

That about forty-eight years ago the Meherin Indians lived upon Meherin River at Cowochahawkon, and some of them at Unote, and about four and twenty years ago they Lived Some of them at Unote and some at Taurara, but how long they lived there after that time, he cannot particularly remember. And further this D  ponent saith not.

JAMES THWEATT.

Novemb. 12, 1707.

Sworn before us:

B. Harrison, Jr., Jno. Hardyman.

[Next follows the deposition of Benjamin Harrison, Esq., printed in this Magazine, Vol. V, 47-50.]

NORTH CAROLINA—ss:

William Bonner, aged seventy-four years or thereabout, on his oath on the holy evangelist taken, saith:

That he hath lived in Nansemond county in Virginia from the year 1656 till the year 1705, and that about twenty-four years ago he came to a piece of Land which Nathan King had kept under an Entry by the name of Wyanoake; he very well remembers a hole which was in the ground near the river (which went to South Key), where one Perkins formerly lived, opposite to which was a Bay, River or Creek that went by the name of Wyanoake creek, as he was informed by divers ancient people that was there with this Deponent; the said Nathan would have agreed with this Deponent to have lived thereon, but he would not. And this Deponent further saith that about eighteen years ago he was at the Plantation of Mr. John Dery, lately the Plantation of John Odom, of at Sommerton,* in Nansemond county, where he saw Col. Millner⁴ & Mr. Heslete, who were survey^{rs}, with divers other people; he saw two persons carrying a Chain and heard Coll. Millner say, Wind it up, we have done;

* Sommerton, in Nansemond county, near the North Carolina line.

he also heard him say: That half Sommerton would be in the Southward. The course which this Deponent saw him go went to John Dery's Tobacco house. And this Deponent further saith: That before Coll. Millner went away he heard him say: That whenever the line was run between the Southward and Virginia, Thomas Goff's Plantation (which was about a mile from Dery's) would be in the Southward.

the mark of
WILLIAM X BONNER.

October the fourth, 1712.

Sworn before me,

Edw'd Moseley.

A True Copy—Test: Edw^d Moseley.

NORTH CAROLINA—ss.:

James Farlow, aged sixty-six years or thereabout, being interrogated on oath, makes the following answers:

Quest. 1. How long have you lived in Carolina?

Ans. 1. About thirty years.

Quest. 2. What do you know concerning Wyanoake?

Ans. 2. When I first came to Carolina the river now called Nottoway was then called Wyanoake river by the inhabitants of Carolina. And Meherrin River was called Nottoway river. And that they knew nothing of Meherrin river till he told them that River which they then called Nottoway river was Meherrin river.

Quest. 3. How long did you live in Virginia before you came to Carolina, and where there?

Ans. 3. About fourteen years in Appomattox & Wyanoake.

Quest. 4. What do you know concerning Nottoway & Meherrin river?

Ans. 4. Severall times while I lived in Virginia I crossed both these rivers; the lowest crossed, Nottoway river, was about eight miles below Tonnatora, at which place & Tonnatora the Nottoway Indians then lived, and Cohannehahanka was the lowest. I crossed Meherrin river where the Meherrins then lived; all the while I lived in Virginia I never knew those rivers called by any

other names than Nottaway and Meherrin till such time as I came to live in Carolina.

May 19, 1711.

Sworn before me, Edwd. Moseley.

And in the pressence of the Commissioners for Virginia.

A True Copy—Test: Ed^{wd} Moseley.

NORTH CAROLINA—ss:

Lawrence Mague, aged forty-three years or thereabout, being interrogated on oath, made the following answers:

Ques. 1. What do you know concerning the Boundary between Virginia and Carolina?

Answer 1. About eighteen or nineteen years agon I lived with Coll. Thomas Millner in Nansemond in Virginia, and I remember that Mr. Wm. Heslett came home with Coll. Millner and I heard Coll. Millner say That part a half of John Dery's Tobacco house in Summerton would be in the line.

May 19, 1711.

Sworn before me, Ed^{wd} Moseley.

And in presence of the Commissioners for Virginia.

A True Copy—Teste: Edw^d Moseley.

NORTH CAROLINA, }
Currituck Precinct, } ss:

George Bullock, aged seaventy-six years or thereabouts, sworne, saith:

That about fifty years agon he came from Elizabeth river in Virginia to Knott's Island, and hath lived therein ever since, excepting a year or two that he did journey work in other places. And he very well remembers that when Mr. Samuell Stephens*

*Samuel Stephens was commissioned governor of "Albemarle" (N. C.), in 1667, and it has been generally stated that he held the office until his death in 1673 or 1674. But if he was, as has been always believed, the Samuel Stephens whose widow married Governor Berkeley, the North Carolina historians have been mistaken in the date of his death, for deeds have been preserved which show that Mrs. Francis Stephens and Sir William Berkeley were married between June 19 and 21, 1670.

was governor of Carolina and had engaged in a warr with the Tuskaruro Indian, That divers people inhabiting Knott's plane and the Back bay and crossing to the Northward of Currituck Inlett, were pressed (by authority from Carolina) for that service, and readily yielded their obedience and paid their Leavyes and Taxes to the Government of Carolina, it being reported as part of Carolina till about thirty years agon; this Deponent and divers people who held their Lands on Knott's Island, the Back Bay and other places by entryes made in Carolina and as part of Carolina, Surveyed and Patented their Land under the Government of Virginia, fearing to loose the same should they persist in holding it any longer under the Government of Carolina. The surveyor and divers other people threatning to take it from them if they neglected to survey and Patent it under the Government of Virginia. The Government of Carolina, being then in great confusion, took no notice thereof.

That about fourty-six years agon, to the best of his remembrances, Mr. George Durant* a survey' of Carolina & Mr. Wil-

The editor of the Colonial records of North Carolina, in his preface to Volume I, however, says: "It is generally assumed that Stephens continued to be governor from 1667 'till his death in 1674, yet it would seem from the 'Instructions to the Governor and Council of Albemarle,' that Peter Cataret was governor in 1670." Cataret no doubt succeeded on the death of Stephens. Samuel Stephens, of Warwick county, Virginia, son of Captain Richard Stephens, of the Virginia Council (who died in 1636, and whose widow, Elizabeth, married Governor Sir John Harvey), was no doubt the person who was governor of North Carolina. He married Frances Culpeper, who married secondly, Governor Berkeley, and thirdly, Colonel Philip Ludwell, of "Richneck," James City county, Virginia, who was also governor of North Carolina.

*George Durant, or Durand, who is variously represented to have been a Quaker and a Scotch Presbyterian elder, is generally stated to have been the "Mr. Durand," elder in a Puritan "very orthodox church," who was banished from Virginia in 1648. But the Durand who was fined and banished in 1648, was William Durand, of Lower Norfolk county. An account of the proceedings against him will be found in Volume II, *Lower Norfolk Quarterly*. It is not stated in this account that he was banished; but in a later grant of his confiscated lands, the fact of his banishment is noticed. George Durand took part in Culpeper's insurrection in 1677, and was attorney-general of North Carolina, 1679.

loughby went to England as agents concerning the boundary of Carolina, and he believes that charges were paid by the country he, this deponent, paying his proportionable part thereof, and upon Mr. Geo. Durant's arrivall from England which was about fourty-five years agon, this Deponent very well remembers that he, the said Durant, with divers others went and observed at the North side of Currituck inlett, where the Commissioners of Virginia and Carolina have very lately observed.

the mark of

GEORGE X BULLOCK.

June the 8th, 1711.

Sworne before us:

Edw^d Moseley, Jno. Lawson.

A True copy—Test: Edrd Moseley.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Before me, Edward Moseley, Esq^r, one of the members of the Councill, and being authorized to take the Depositions of certain persons relating to the Boundary of this Government, Personally came and appeared Mr. Edward Smethwick, aged sixty-one years, who on his oath on the Holy Evangelists, taken, saith That he came into this Country the first year it was settled and that he very well remembers That Nottaway, now called, was then called Wyanoke, and that Weecamoc creek was not then Inhabited by any Indians, But that after the year when Bacon rose in armes, the Chowan Indians removed from the river side and settled up that creek in judging it more secure.

EDWARD SMETHWICK.

Coram me:

Edwd. Moseley.

Copia vera—Test: Edwd. Moseley.

Capt et Jurat vocelssemo nom die Julii, anno Domⁱ, 1710.

NO. CAROLINA, }
Currituck Precinct. }

Richard Saunderson, Sr., Esq., aged Seventy years or thereabout, being sworn on the holy Evangelist, saith:

That he has lived in this Country ever since ye year next after King Charls the second was Restored, and that he well remem-

bers that the Government of North Carolina att the first settlement thereof commanded all the back bay & as far as any water went within land & so far was accounted the government of Carolina,. And further saith that one Peter Malbourn* was chosen a Burgess for the Assembly of North Carolina, who then lived near the head of Currituck Bay, which runs about twelve or fourteen miles to the norw'd of Currituck Inlett, & this Depo-
nent further saies that when Mr. Drummond† was Govern' of North Carolina, The Inhabitants thereof went out against the Tuskeruro Indians who had killed some English dwelling on the So. shore in Carolina, & that at the same time severall people dwelling on the back bay & to the Norward of Currituck Inlett some twelve or fourteen miles were pressed to go out against the said Indians in behalf of the government of North Carolina, & further saith not.

RICHARD SANDERSON.

The said Deposition taken before us this thirteenth day of June, 1711:

Edwd. Moseley, John Lawson.

True copie—Test: Jno. Lawson.

N. CAROLINA—ss :

The Deposition of Willy^m Duckenfield, Esq., aged about sixty-seven years, being sworn on the holy Evangelist, saith

* Peter Malborne had been a resident of Lower Norfolk county, Virginia. There is among the records of that county a deposition made by him in 1657, when twenty-four years of age. There is also a deed from him. The family of Malbone was long resident in Norfolk and Princess Anne. The noted, or notorious, Godfrey Malbone, of Rhode Island, was of this family.

† William Drummond, who was living in James City county, Virginia, and was a justice in 1656, was governor of Albemarle from 1664-1667. The editor of the Colonial Records of North Carolina, says: "He seems to have been a good man and a patriot, more worthy of respect and remembrance, perhaps, than any Colonial governor ever in North Carolina." He was hung by Governor Berkeley for his participation in Bacon's rebellion. He left a wife and children, and it is believed that his descendants were long residents of James City county.

That about twenty years since he, this Deponent, was att Coll. Millner's at Nansemond in Virginia, and that Col. Millner and he, this Deponent, sat up most of the night discussing of the line that runs between Virginia and Currituck, the bounds of Carolina; and he, the said Millner, told this Deponent that he was sent by Governor Nicolson to settle the dividing line of Virginia and the South with Mr. Haslett, a very good surveyor; and that he sett his Instrument att Currituck Inlett & cut exactly through Patrick White's lower plantation on Knot's Island, the very lowest plantation of Patrick White's. Afterwards they went to Summerton & sett there and took the gable end of Odium's tobacco house; those were his words to the best of this Deponent's memory, and that then they went to Wynoke (now called Nottaway), so he called it, & further told this Deponent that there he was sure ye line run, and he, the s'd Millner, further told this deponent they or he had fifty pounds for their labour, & further saith not.

WILLIAM DUCKENFIELD.

Cap. & Jurat 26 die May, Anno Dom. 1711.

Cor. me,

Edward Hyde, Prsdt.

Copia vera—test: John Lawson.

VIRG'A—ss:

Henry Briggs,' interpreter of the Southerne Indians, aged forty-nine years or thereabouts, being interrogated on oath, made ye following answers:

Ques. 1. How long have you bene acquainted with the Wyanoke Indians?

Answer 1. At Least thirty-six years agoe I lived about a mile from theyr new toune on Blackwater, and about a year before that I knew them at theyr old Toune on the same Swamp. I lived about three miles from them.

Quest. 2d. What doe you kn * * * Wyanoke Indians leaving James River & whither they went?

Answer 2d. Haveing a verry serious discourse with Great Peter (the greatest man of the Wyanoke Indians) about sixteen years agoe, I was informed by him that the Wyanokes fled after the massacre to Roanoke River & halted a while in a great

Swamp, as I understood, above the tuscaroora path, whither Appatchancanough sent fourscore men to look them & bring them back, all which Indians the Wyanokes killed and fled Lower down Roanoke to a place called by the Tuscarooras Chanoh and by the Wyanokes name Towanink, which was the first place they planted corne at after they left James river. After they had bene there a while the Tuscarooras demanded the Reason of theyr comeing there upon theyr Land; the Wyanokes answerd they were driven off by the English, & were willing to buy the Land of them, & that accordingly they did purchase the Land upon a great Creek which Run into Blackwater, where it is a great River below Meherrin River, & att betwixt it & Roanoke River, together with all the Creatures on it; and from Towawink they Removed to ye Creek afore^d, & from thence to Warnkeck upon Nottoway River, & that when the Nansemond Indians killed Geoffrey, king of the Wyanokes, they were brought in among the English, to ye best of my remembrance; the next place they were * * * up on Maherrin River & the Potcheack [?] Indians * * * Tuscururo Indians sent [?] them off soon after * * * settling there they * * * brought in among the English, & after that they went to live on Blackwater Swamp, where Walter Lesly now lives; and Peter alsoe said that he was a lusty young man when the Wyanokes left James River, and farther, the Queen of Wyanokes told me that in Bacon's Rebellion they went to Towawink & to a place called catch-a Wesco, on this side the same creek they lived on before, which they bought of the Tuscorooras, and the same creek they lived on before, which they bought of the Tuscorooras; and about seventeen years ago I saw a Queen of Tuscarooras at the Wyanoke Tounes, which the Wyanoke Indians told me was Queen of one of those Tounes of whom they bought ye afore^d Land, & that She brought a present of Deerskins (which I saw) to ye Wyanoke Queen, & that she perswaded the Wyanoke Queen to Remove from Blackwater to the Land they had bought from Tuscarooras * * * where the Indians speak to the same purpose. * * *

Quest. 3. How long have you known Nottaway River, and at what place?

Ans. 3^d. I have known it about 28 years, as high as Sapony Creek & about 27 years at Wari-Keck, and about 20 year as low as about five miles from ye mouth of it but never was at the mouth of it before this day & I never knew or heard it called by any other name either by Indians or English than Nottoway till within this twelve month, I have heard people talke that some people down this way called it Wyanoke creek.

Quest. 4. How long have you known the Nottaway Indians & where have they lived?

Ans^r ye 4. About 28 years. They lived then at Tonontora, upon the Bank of Nottoway River about 24 miles above Warie-keck, and about a year or 2 afterwards they removed to Assa-moosock Swamp where they lived till about 12 years agoe, & then they removed to ye place where they now live lower down ye same swamp.

Quest. 5. Did you ever hear the Wyanoke Indians say they paid any acknowledgment to ye Nottaways * * * or that they Claimed any land on Nottoway River?

Ans. 5. I have severall times heard the Wyanoke Indians & particularly the Queen, say that they paid the Nottoways a great deal of Roanoke for the priviledge of Living there & I never heard the Wyanokes claim any Land as theyr owne on Nottoway River.

Quest. 6. How long have you heard of Meherrin River & by what name has it gone by?

Ans. 6. About 28 years I have known it at Tawara & severall other places & I never heard it called by any other name to this day than Maherrin.

Ques. 7. Where have the Meherrin Indians lived since you have known them?

Ans^r 7. About 34 years agoe they lived at Cowinckehoccauk as I have been told by ye Indians, but the first time I was at theyr Towne, which was about 26 years agoe, Tawarra, about 16 years they have lived at ye mouth of Maherrin River.

Quest. 8. When did the Wyanoke Indians remove from theyr Towne at Walter Lesleys to the Towne where they lived last?

Ans. 8. About 36 years agoe.

Quest. 9th. Was you informed by Peter or any Indian that the Wyanokes bought the land Joyning to Chawan River or at

the mouth of Roanoke or at the mouth of the Creek you mentioned in your 2d answer?

Ans. 9. I doe not remember they told me that they came to ye mouth of Roanoke or the Creek or to Chowan River (if they did I have forgote) till within this fortnight.

Quest. 10. Was you informed by Peter or any other Indian formerly of any particular bounds there were to ye * * * bought of ye Tuscorooras.

Ans. 10. I was not told any * * * * how high up Roanoke River & ye creek they went nor how low downe but that they bought a great piece of Land upon ye Creek & quite to Roanoke River.

Quest. 11. Did you understand by Peter's Information aforementioned, or any other, that the Wyanokes ever lived upon ye navigable part of the Creek before mentioned, or claimed the same.

Ans. 11. I never enquired after any such thing, nor ever heard soe that I remember.

Quest. 12. Did you ever hear the name of Wyanoke River or Creek?

Ans. 12. I have heard of such a thing, but never knew where it was.

Quest. 13. Was you ever at ye Mouth of ye Creek now called Wycocons?

Ans. 13. I never was there till t'other day.

October ye 3d.

* * * * & in presence of * * *
Esq., one of ye Comissⁿ appointed for settling the boundary betwixt Virg^a & Carolina.

PHIL. LUDWELL,⁸

NATH'LL HARRISON.⁹

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NOTES.

¹ Robert Bolling, son of John and Mary Bolling, of Allhallows, Barkin Parish, London, came to Virginia in 1660, and settled in that part of Charles City county, now Prince George, at a place since called "Kippax." As a merchant and planter, he acquired

a large estate. In various county records there are references to "Robert Bolling and Company." He was a member of the House of Burgesses for Charles City in 1702, and was colonel of militia. In several grants of land he is styled "Colonel Robert Bolling." He married, first, in 1675, Jane, daughter of Thomas Rolfe, and granddaughter of Pocahontas. (For a notice of John and Thomas Rolfe, and abstract of a deed for land which descended from Thomas Rolfe to John Bolling, see this Magazine, I, 445-447.) In a volume of the "Purvis Collection," laws of Virginia, now in the State Library, which formerly belonged to Robert Bolling, there is the following in his handwriting: "Robt. Bolling, the son of John and Mary Bolling, of All Halloway's, Barking Parish, Tower street, London, was born the 26th day of December, 1646, and came to Virginia October ye 2d, 1660; and in the year 75 married Jane, the daughter of Thomas Rolfe, Gent., by whom he had one son, John Bolling, born ye 27th day of Jan'y, 1676. She dying, he married a second venture, Anne, ye daughter of Majo' John Stith, in ye yeare 1681, by whom he hath Robt. Bolling, born Jan' ye 25th, 1682; ditto, Stith Bolling, borne March ye 28th, 1686; ditto, Edward, borne ye first day of October, 1687; ditto, Anne Bolling, borne ye 22d day of July, 1690; ditto, Drury Bolling, borne ye 21st day of June, 1695; ditto, Thomas Bolling, borne ye 30th day of March, 1697½; & Agnes Bolling, borne ye 30th November, 1700, and that God Almighty may bless these Blessings shall be the continuall prayer of their father, Robt. Bolling." He was buried at "Kippax," but the fragments of his tomb have now been removed to Petersburg. The epitaph is as follows:

"Here lyeth interred, in hope of a joyful resurrection, the body of Robert Bolling, the son of John and Mary Bolling, of All Hallows, Barkin Parish, Tower street, London. He was born 20th December, 1646, and came to Virginia October 2, 1660, and departed this life 17th July, 1709, aged 62 years, 6 months, 21 days."

For account of the Bolling family, see "The Bolling Memoirs," edited by T. H. Wynne, "Pocahontas and Her Descendants," by Wyndham Robertson, and Slaughter's "History of Bristol Parish." The portrait of Colonel Robert Bolling, which is

owned by a descendant, is now, with a number of other Bolling portraits, deposited in the rooms of the Virginia Historical Society.

¹John Hardyman was a justice of Prince George county. No account of this family has ever been compiled, but following are a few notes from various sources. John Hardiman was a justice of Charles City county 1699, 1702, and of Prince George 1714. He was doubtless the Lieutenant-Colonel John Hardyman, or Hardiman, who married, before 1685, Mary, daughter of Colonel Francis Eppes, of Henrico county (see this Magazine, III, 394). He died in 1716, as in July of that year an account with the estate of Colonel John Hardyman, deceased, was presented to Prince George court. The following are from the records which remain of Prince George Courthouse (most have been destroyed): (1) Deed, October 10, 1721, from John Hardyman and Henrietta Maria, his wife, conveying a tract of land and a mill, purchased by John Hardyman, of Prince George, deceased, father of said John Hardyman; (2) Deed, February 14, 1723, from Francis Hardyman and Sarah, his wife, conveying a tract patented by Robert Lucy in 1673, and devised to the said Sarah Hardyman by her father, John Taylor; (3) Deed, July 9, 1725, from John Hardyman and Henrietta Maria, his wife, to Joseph Poythress, conveying 300 acres called Flower-de-Hundred, being part of a tract of land which contained 1,000 acres—150 acres of said land was devised to said Henrietta Maria Hardyman by her father, John Taylor, late of Prince George, by his will, dated in 1707, and the other 150 was devised by said John Taylor to his daughter Sarah, wife of Francis Hardyman, and by them sold to the said John Hardyman; (4) Will of Littlebury Hardyman, dated September and proved November, 1726—legatees: mother, wife, brother William, brothers and sisters.

The following are from the remaining records of Charles City county: (1) Deed from John Hardyman, of Charles City county, to his daughter, Elizabeth, of the same, conveying two negroes, May 4, 1768; (2) Deed, June 10, 1773, from John Hardyman, of Charles City county, to Francis Irby, conveying 150 acres in Charles City, part of 600 acres devised him in the will, dated August 8, 1763, of his father, Francis Hardyman, of Charles

City; (3) January 2, 1754, Wm. and Littlebury Hardyman, justices; (4) Francis Hardyman, justice, 1737; (5) August, 1741, the will of Francis Hardyman presented for probate by Richard Kennon and David Stokes, two of the executors; (6) February, 1741, on the motion of John Hardyman, he is appointed guardian to his brother, Littlebury Hardyman, orphan of Francis Hardyman, deceased; (7) March, 1741, Jane Hardyman appointed guardian of her children, James and Martha Hardyman, orphans of her deceased husband, Francis Hardyman; (8) June, 1741, Jane Hardyman summoned to give a farther account of the estate of John Cross, her former husband; (9) Deed from Wm. Hardyman and Sarah, his wife, to Hardyman Irby; (10) Marriage bond, Littlebury Hardyman and Elizabeth Eppes, April 12, 1784; (11) Will of Littlebury Hardyman, dated November 1st, 1789, proved June 17, 1790—legatees: wife Elizabeth and children (whom he does not name).

For a notice of the descendants of Littlebury Hardyman and Elizabeth Eppes, his wife, and of some of their nearer relatives, see *Wm. and Mary Quarterly*, V, 272-273.

³ There are on record in Prince George a deed, dated April, 1715, from James Thweatt, of Prince George, and Judith his wife; another, November, 1717, from same to William Eaton, of Prince George county (the latter the ancestor of the well known North Carolina family of the name), and a third, June, 1724, to Samuel Jordon, of Prince George. James Thweatt was appointed justice of Prince George 1712, and was sheriff in 1718 and 1719. (This may have been a younger man than the deponent.) It appears from the records of Henrico that James Thweatt, of Prince George, married, in 1701, Judith Soane; that John Thweatt married, in or before 1716, Elizabeth, daughter of William Soane, of Henrico, and that — Thweatt married Hannah, daughter of Edward Stanley, of Henrico, and had, in 1726, at least two children, Frances and Hannah. A number of entries in regard to the Thweatt family will be found in the *Bristol Parish Vestry Book and Register*, Richmond, 1898, edited by C. G. Chamberlayne.

⁴ Colonel Thomas Milner, of Nansemond county, was clerk of the House of Burgesses 1681-85; but was turned out of office

by the Governor in the latter year. He was however, elected a member of the House, and Speaker 1691-93. His daughter Mary, married Colonel Miles Cary, of "Richneck," Warwick county, and died October 27, 1700. Her tomb bears the Milner arms.

* Edward Moseley, long one of the most prominent men of North Carolina, was member of the Council in 1705; Speaker of the Assembly in 1708; treasurer until his death; Chief Justice in 1707, and Surveyor General in 1709. He was a commissioner on the part of North Carolina to run the boundary line, and also in 1727-8, when the eastern portion was finally established. He married twice; first, Ann, widow of Governor Henderson Walker and daughter of Major Alexander Lillington, who was President of the Council, and acting-governor in 1673, and secondly, Ann, sister of John Hagel, acting-governor in 1771.

* Francis Mallory, a justice of Prince George county; sheriff in 1705; who died in 1719. For a note on him and some of his descendants, see this *Magazine* III, 344-345.

* Henry Briggs, was son of another Henry Briggs, who is assessed with two tithables in Southwark Parish, Surry, in 1668. The will of Henry Briggs, Sr., was dated September 26, 1681, and proved in Surry, July 6, 1686; legatees: sons Henry, Charles, George and Samuel, son-in-law Thos. Blunt, daughter Marie Briggs, and wife Margerie. These sons were probably ancestors of the family of the name in South Side, Virginia.

* Philip Ludwell, of "Greenspring," James City county, Virginia, son of Philip Ludwell, who was so long a prominent figure in the colony, and was governor of North Carolina, was born at "Carter's Creek," Gloucester county, February 4, 1672, and died at "Greenspring," January 11, 1726-7. He was appointed to the Council May 14, 1702, and in 1709, with his brother-in-law Nathaniel Harrison, was a commissioner on the part of Virginia to run the boundary line with North Carolina. In 1711 he was appointed Auditor-General, but in the Spring of 1716, owing to a quarrel with Governor Spotswood, he was suspended from the office. He was also rector of William and Mary College 1716, &c., and County Lieutenant of James City and Isle of Wight 1715, &c. He married, November 11, 1697,

Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Harrison, of "Wakefield," Surry, and had one son Philip, and several daughters, one of whom, Hannah, was wife of Honorable Thomas Lee, and mother of Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot Lee.

*Nathaniel Harrison, of "Wakefield," Surry, and "Brandon," Prince George county, son of Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of the former place (for a note in regard to him, see January, 1900, number of this Magazine), was appointed a justice of Surry in 1698, and was a member of the House of Burgesses for that county from 1699-1706, inclusive. He was appointed to the Council in 1713, county lieutenant of Surry and Prince George in 1715, and was Auditor-General in 1724, and perhaps earlier.

His tomb, near "Wakefield," bears the following inscription: "Here lieth the body of the Honorable Nathaniel Harrison, Esq., son of the Honorable Benjamin Harrison, Esq. He was born in this parish the 8th day of August, 1677. Departed this life the 30th day of November, 1727."

He purchased "Brandon" (about 7,000 acres) and "Merchant's Hope" (about 1,900 acres), both in Prince George, from the heirs of the Quineys and Sadlers, merchants, of London, who had been for nearly a hundred years the non-resident owners (see this *Magazine*, IV, 315-316).

The will of Nathaniel Harrison was dated December 15, 1726, and proved in Surry, February 21, 1727; legatees: wife Mary, sons Nathaniel and Benjamin, daughter Hannah Churchill and other daughters whom he does not name. His sons, Nathaniel and Benjamin to be kept constantly at school until the age of twenty-one years.

The inventory of Nathaniel Harrison, Esq., recorded in Surry in 1728, shows a very large estate; of negroes, there were 47 "at home," 2 at Cockerhams, 6 at Richneck, 1 at the mill, 7 at Joseph's Swamp, 7 at Nottoway Quarter, 8 at Three Creeks Mill Quarter, 2 at New Mill, and 62 elsewhere, and also 4 white servants. There is much china, glass and silver, and "In the study, books of various sorts and sizes."

The will of his widow, Mary Harrison, was dated February 25, and proved in Surry, March 21, 1732; legatees: sons Nathaniel and Benjamin; daughters Hannah Churchill, Elizabeth Cargill, Sarah Bradby and Ann and Mary Harrison. Armstead

Churchill, John Cargill, James Bradby, and Nathaniel and Benjamin Harrison, executors.

For genealogies of the Harrison family, see Keith's *Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison*, and the *Richmond Critic*.

WILL OF JOSIAS MACKIE,

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER, NORFOLK AND PRINCESS ANNE
COUNTIES, 1716.

[Communicated and annotated by EDWARD W. JAMES.]

In the Name of God, amen, the 7th Day of November, anno Dom. 1716. I, Josias Mackie, of Norfolk County, Minister, being Sick & weak in body, butt of good and perfect memory, thanks be to allmighty god, & Calling to remembrance the uncertainty of this Life, Doe make, Constitute and Declare this my Last will & Testament in manner and forme following, revoking and annulling by These presents all & Every will and wills heretofore by me made, & this onely to be Taken for my Last will and Testament; and first, being hartily Sorry for my Sins past, most humbly Desireing forgiveness of the Same, I Commit my Soul to almighty god, trusting to receive full pardon and free Justification through the merritts of Jesus Christ, and my body to be buried in Decent and Christian manner at the Discretion of my Executr hereafter named; and as to the Settling of Such Temporall Estate as it has pleased god to bestow on me, I Doe Order, give, Dispose the Same in manner & forme following:

Impr. I Give and bequeath unto Elisabeth Wishard and John Wishard, Sonn & Daughter of James and Mary Wishard, tenn pounds in money, to be Equally Devided between them, to be Delivered to them Immediately after my Decease.

Item. I Give and bequeath unto William and Mary Johnson,¹ Children of Jacob Johnson, Deceased, and Margaritt, Ten pounds in money, to be Equally Devided between them when they Come of age or married.